HAMPTON AND TILDEN. THE ATTACK OF "A TILDEN DEMOCRAT."

AUTHORITATIVE REPLY FROM COL. HASKELL.

GEN. McGOWAN TO THE RESCUE. Standers and Misrepresentations Exposed.

The annexed communication signed "A Tilden Democrat" appeared in the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel on the

10th instant;

Editors Chronicle and Sentinel:

I have observed that the Northern Democratic press do not seem to know what to make of Judge T. J. Mackey's recent visit to the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and of the extraordinary communication which he bore from the legally elected Governor of South Carolina. I have coserved, also, that Southern journalists seem to be equally as much befogged on this subject as their brethren of the North, and that even South Carolina editors either do not know, or, elsz, have declined to 10th instant ; do not know, or, else, have declined to give, the true solution of a mystery more apparent than real. Northern and Southern newspapers have been swift to condemn the embassage, the ambassador and the document which he bore, as dor and the document which he bore, as a mistake upon the part of Governor Hampton. Northern and Southern members of Congress, and Democratic politicians generally, have deplored the act as one calculated to injure the Democratic party and to weaken the chances of the inauguration of Tilden. They have said that it seemed an admission by a prominen: Southern Democratic leader—one who had just fought and won a desperate battle in a State long considered honelessly. Republican—the considered hopelessly Republican—that the National Democratic ticket had been defeated and that the Republican candidate was the legally elected President of the United States, and as such came at a most imopportune time and had done much mischief. The Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the leading Democratic papers of the West, whose editor is generally supposed to be high in the confidence of Governor Tilden, declares that

papers of the week, whose called is generally supposed to be high in the confidence of Governor Tilden, declares that the letter "felt like a wet blanket on the Democrats in Washington City." It says "General Hampton's Southern friends and admirers are deeply mortified at the step he has taken. The opinion of the best observers is that the step he has taken. The opinion of the best observers is that the rospect of a collision being lessened by letters like these, it is greatly increased. The Republicans are justly encouraged by these demonstrations," etc. The New York World has been equally outspoken and has deplored a mistake that was so injurious in its effects. The New York Herald said the letter "added to the demoralization of the Democrats," and that if Hampton could obtain the recognition of the State government he would not object to the inauguration of Hayes as the price of such recognition. And the propers of his interview with a reporter of the New York Herald, went quite as far as this, if not farther. "The Democrats in South Carolina," he said, "would have preferred the election of Tilden, but were not unwilling to consent to the election of Hayes, provided they could get an honest Democratic government in their own State." And sgain: "In his campaign speeches Hampton told all to vote for Hayes and Wheeler who wanted to. He put its question of who should be President away behind the question of the administration of State affairs," he she head of the New York Herald, of Democratic an answer. I understand head of the New York Herald, of Democratic date an answer. I understand have dictated an answer. I understand have dictated an answer. I understand have dictated an answer. I understand head of the New York Herald, of Democratic date an answer. I understand have dictated an answer. I understand have dictated an answer. I understand have dictated an answer. I understand As the report of this interview was prib-lished in the New York Herald, of December 30th, and has not been contra-dicted, it is but fair to assume that Senthat he was too busy to attend to the matter. This is scarcely a valid excuse ator Robertson spoke the truth. I make these prefatory statements for the purpose of showing that the Mackey em The Carolina Democrats were poor and needed money for campaign purposes. The State Democratic Executive Committee wrote to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, bassage has done harm to the Demo-cratic cause, and that Northern and Southern journals have not attempted to give any explanation of an act from which have resulted such unfortunate consequences. The generally received opinion seems to be that it was an error of judgment, that General Hampton was deceived by the wiles of Mackey and let care of themselves. These successive rebuffs, taken in connection with Tilden's his solicitude for his State betray him in to an act which he would not otherwise, have committed. Even in this view of the case it is considered an egregious misopposition to Hampton's nomination naturally enough irritated the latter and made the Democratic Presidential nominee anything but a favorite with him. Who can well wonder at his feelings when these facts are remembered? take, because most men are confident that as soon as Tilden is inaugurated the bayonets will be withdrawn from Louis bayonets will be withdrawn from Louis-iana and South Carolina and the bogus governments of those States will fall to the ground beneath the weight of their own corruption; that if Hayes be de-clared elected President Chamberlain and Packard will be declared legal Gov-TILDEN'S CANDIDACY NOT RECOGNIZED It is not astonishing, then, that in the campaign which ensued General Hampton confined himself to making votes for the State ticket, and let national politics and the caudidacy of Governor Tilden severely alone. I am credibly informed that from the opening of the canvass at Andgrson C. H. to its close in the city of Columbia, Hampton had scarcely a word to say on the subject of national politics, and almost refused to recognize the candidacy of Tilden. In his Darlington speech, when he said he should vote for Tilden, he also complimented Hayes, and said he accorded to the letter all the cancity and patriotic worth attributed to him by his most ardent supporters. Hampton invariably took the position that he stood on a platform higher than party, viz; the platform of honesty, reform, economy and good government—a platform on which whites and blacks ernors and kept by Federal power in the positions which they have usurped. It has also been said that Mackey exceeded his instructions and made representamaking. But as General Hampton has not repudiated any act or deed of his entry, though requested to do so, this position seems scarcely tenable. From information given to me recently, and which I have reason to believe is entire-ly trustworthy, it seems that General Hampton knew exactly what he was do-ing when he dispatched Mackey to Co-lumbus, and that the latter did and said nothing not warranted by his principal. I do not mean to be understood as saying that General Hampton is indifferent to the success of the National Democracy; form, economy and good government—a platform on which whites and blacks Radicals and Democrats, could all stand. but if what I hear be true he was by no means an enthusiastic supporter of Til-den and is not unwilling to concede the election of Hayes provided the latter will recognize the Conservative State government of South Carolina.

But this is not all. It will be remembered that at one time it was reported that a proposition had been made by certain Republican leaders in South Carolina to support Hampon against Chamberlain if the former would have the Tilden electoral ticket windrawn. It was generally believed that General Hampton declined to consider such a proposition. This is not the fact. I am informed that he favored such a course when it was suggested, and that want of time, alone, prevented it som being taken. Judges Mackey and cooke, who saw that Hampton was disatisfied with the way in which he had been treated, and the Republican Congressman Hoge, made over-THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION. It is necessary to go back a little and to say something of events which trans-pired prior to general. Hampton's elec-tion has livemied at is well known that in t Spring there was a formidable faction in South Carolina in rayor of the naminasion as adversers of Chamber. nomination or endorsement of Chamberton News and Courier strenuously advo cated such a course and many of the leading politicians of the State supported the policy proposed by that paper. The straightout" movement, as it is termed, which culminated in the election of a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature last November, originated, if Legislature last November, originated, if I am not mistaken, in the counties of Edgefield and Anderson, and General M. C. Butler, of Edgefield, early in the Spring, nominated General Hampton as a suitable candidate for Governor. General H. had recently returned from his Mississippi plantation, and it was believed that he would not refuse to make the fight against Chamberlain. Another wing of the South Corolina Democracy were in favor of a straightout campaign, but opposed to the nomination of General Hampton because they did not believe him conservative enough to win the battle. Among these it is said were General John Bratton, General John D. Kennedy and Gl. ton, General John D. Kennedy and Glonel Jas, H. Rion, and perhaps Colnel Jas. A. Royt. These gentlemen wer all el Jas. H. Rion, and perhaps Colnel Hampton campaign fund. General A. Hoyt. These gentlemen wey all McGowan declined to be a party to such legates to the St. Louis Convention, a proceeding, but there is little doubt

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BY HOYT & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

VOL. XII--NO. 28.

and the first named was chosen Chairman of the South Carolina delegation. At St. Louis the delegation met Colonel Pelton, a nephres of Governor Tilden, one of the active, though quiet, organizers of that gentleman's political campaign. While in St. Louis it is understood that Carolina politics were fully discussed by the delegation with Celonel Pelton, and that the latter gentleman strongly advised against the nomination of General Hampton. He urged that some man of less prominence and of more known conservative views should be selected as the candidate, and said that the nomination of Hampthat the withdrawal would have been atthat the withdrawal would have been attempted if the step had not been proposed at such a late day. In order to accomplish it legally, it would have been necessary to have a State Convention of the Democratic party, and by the time such a Convention had assembled and acted, it would have the notate for the action to have the feet upon the canvass. This alone presented a Hayes and Hampton canvass, for Hampton's word was law, and Hampton favored the withdrawal. withdrawal. HOW TILDEN LOST THE STATE. and said that the nomination of Hamp ton would injure the party at the North

Though this scheme failed the spirit which inspired it survived and made itself felt in the campaign and at the election. It is not too much to say that the State was lost to Tilden and the National Democracy through the policy pursued by General Hampton. These two Republican Judges—Cooke and Mackey—canvassed the State with Hampton from the time of the Abbeville meeting until the close of the campaign, and avery It was generally recognized that the can-didacy of Hampton would be distateful to Governor Tilden, because the latter feared it would work mischief to the Naional Democracy. THE COLUMBIA CONVENTION. In the resntime General Gary and others had continued to urge the nomination of Hampton upon the people of the State, and the idea took so well that the close of the Abbeville meeting until the close of the campaign, and everywhere spoke, from the platform occupied by the Democratic candidates, in advocacy of the election of Hayes and Wheeler and Hampton. Tilden and Hendricks seemed entirely forgotten, and the whole fight was made against Chamberlain. With this change there was also a change in the factics employed. The most ultra conservatism was practiced it soon became apparent the movement would be successful in spite of the strenwould be successful in spite of the strenuous opposition which the scheme encountered. He had intimated a willingness to run, and his high personal character and brilliant military record made
him a favorite with the people. When
the State Democratic Convention assembled in Columbia in June it was evident that Hampton was the strongest
candidate before it. Governor Tilden,
however, had not abandoned his opposition to this candidacy, and was represented in Columbia during the session of
the Convention by Colonel Coyle, of
Washington City. This gentleman conferred with the most prominent of the
delegates, and, in the name of his chief,
warmly remonstrated against the propriety and policy of the proposed step.
It was explained to him that Governor
Tilden was entirely mistaken in his estichange in the tactics employed. The most ultra conservatism was practiced. With the tacit repudiation of Tilden and Hendricks there was also a repudiation of the plan of campaign adopted. There was a milk and cider, "peace and prosperity," conciliation of Radicals and flattery of negroes policy instead of the bold and aggressive policy inaugurated by the straight-out leaders, and thus a majority of ten or fifteen thousand votes was lost to Tilden in South Carolina, while the State ticket was only elected by a bare majority. Though the straight-out a bare majority. Though the straight-outs brought about his nomination in the face brought about his nomination in the face of a tremendous opposition from within the Democratic party, and though their courage and skill had so much to do with redeeming the State, they claim to have been practically ignored by General Hampton when he selected the State Executive Committee. Three of his avowed opponents were placed on this committee. Five out of six of these gentlemen failed to carry their own counties in the election, while the straight-outs carried Edgefield, Laurens, Abbeville, Barnwell, Aiken and Colleton by s.orm. Richland, General Hampton's own county, went heavily against him. It is safe to say that but for the fatal mistake made in this campaign—the desertion of Tilden and the surrender to Cooke and Mackey—the majority for the State and National ticket would have been too large to admit of investigation or question. It was explained to him that Governor Tilden was entirely mistaken in his estimate of Hampton's character—that the latter, instead of being an ultra Democrat and a fire eater, was very prudent, cautious and conservative, would unite all factions and make a stronger race than almost any man in the State.— Moved by these statements Colonel Coyle finally proposed to telegraph to headquarters on the subject. He sent a telegram to Colonel Pelton, who had been with the Carolina delegation at St. Louis, asking his opinious. The answer was short and to the point. It was substantially as follows: "General Kennedy knows my views with regard to the nomior question.
This is the leaf of secret history given

that Governor Tilden's explanation is

from one who had a regiment of clerks at his command. But this was not all.

It is not astonishing, then, that in the

PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF TILDEN.

But this is not all. It will be remem

publican Ongressman Hoge, made over-tures to him on this subject, promising that if the Tilden electoral ticket was withdrayn they would support the Dem-

ocratic ftate ticket and insure its succes Macker even went so far as to say the

to give ten thousand dollars to the

This is the leaf of secret history given to me. The facts as stated remove any mystery connected with Mackey's mission to Columbus and make his embassage the logical sequel of events. Names and dates are given with great particularity and so many witnesses are mentioned that if any of the statements above made are incorrect it will be an easy matter to disprove them. A TILDEN DEMOCRAT.

Col. A. C. Haskell's Letter.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 12, 1877.

Editors Chronicle and Sentinet:
GENTLEMEN—In your paper of the 10th instant, there appears a letter signed "A Tilden Democrat," which undertakes first to show the mischief occasioned by the recently written letter of Governor Hampton to Gov. Tilden and to Gov. Hayes, and conveyed to the latter by Judge Mackey; and second, to give an explanation of the acts from which as your correspondent claims such unfortunate consequences have ensued. nate consequences have ensued.

The gravity is not in the letter, but in the subject upon which it dwells, and in the unfortunate ercdulity with which the. have dictated an answer. I understand most unfounded and unwarrantable state-ments are accepted. The evil effect of such a letter cannot be more strongly evinced than by the second sentence in your editorial comment upon it. "The mission of Judge T. J. Mackey, who went to Governor Hayes as the accredited representative of Ceneral Wade Chairman of the National Executive Committee, reciting their necessities and asking for some assistance. Mr. Hewitt replied that he had no money to give them, and said, in effect, they must take Hampton, was a surprise to the whole country." Whereas Judge Mackey was not sent by Governor Hampton, nor was he in any respect his representative, and Gener 1 Hampton and publicly so stated in response to all inquiries made of him. in response to all inquiries made of him. Again, you say: 'A page in the recent history of South Carolina politics is opened, and the public are invited to read for themselves." I beg leave to answer you that you are greatly in error, and that not one jot of any secret of our political campaign has been revealed in the letter to vinch you refer. I am cognizant of and officially possessed of every detail of the canvass, and I assure you your corresponder is, to say the least, gravely in error.

I must six permission, too, to say that

gravely in error.

I must sk permission, too, to say that your editorial gives a force to the letter which the letter itself has not, when you say, "We print this letter because it is writter in such a way as to show its perfect good faith and because the statements contained therein are of general interist." I am not one of the persons named in the letter, but I avail myself of your permission to ur your columns in your permission to U your columns in response. I do 50 in my character as Clairman of the Leate Democratic Execofive Committee, because your correspondent totally misrepresents the Democratic party of South Carolina, misstates the conduct of General Hampton, Govthe conduct of General Hampton, Gov-ernor Tilden, the other gentlemen named by him, the State De. accratic Committee and the National Executive Committee, as connected with the canvass, and by perversions of the facts which he has col-lected casts aspersions upon them all. The text of the letter is hostility between General Hampton and General Tilden General Hampton and Governor Tilden. It alleges Hampton's failure to recognize the candidacy of Tilden; and further his consideration of a proposition to abandon the Democratic electoral contest and form a passive alliance with Hayes, that these combined causes lost the State to Tilden, and finally that Hampton ignored the people who had originated the policy and had selected him as their candidate and allied himself with those who had

been his opponents and thereby almost defeated the State ticket—as by his other steps he defeated the national ticket.

All this as originating in and growing out of ill-feeling between Hampton and Tilden is set up by "A Tilden Democrat" as the facts which explain "Mackey's mission to Columbus." In plain word

Hampton has deliberately betrayed his party and the honor of his people.

There have been scarrilous articles written against General Hampton in a few of the extreme Radical sheets, but few of the extreme Radical sheets, but no enemy in the North has published so base a slander as that contained in the article in your columns. The piece could not have been published in this State; it is a matter of regret that it has appeared in any Southern State or Democratic paper.

The grounds upon which the writer bases his insidious comments are either

bases his insidious comments are either entirely without foundation of are per-versions of facts which occurred. And entirely without foundation or are perversions of facts which occurred. And it is to declare the truth with regard to the assertions made in the article that I ful. He well knows that General Hamp-

now address you. Defense of General Hampton and Governor Tilden or the other gentlemen would be out of place and, still more, unnecessa. I shall speak but of the facts, and of the only what I can say authoritatively and of my personal knowledge.

The policy adopted by the State in the August convention was not the work of a few individuals or leaders, but was, with more unanimity than has ever been seen, the utterance of the will and fixed

seen, the utterance of the will and fixed determination which sprung from the

determination which sprung from the mass of the people.

The policy having been settled, there was but one difference of opinion as to the nomination of candidates. Whether it should be Hampton, the man the people wanted, but who had a conspicuous war record, which it was feared might injure the national party; or should it be a man against whom this objection did not lie, and who would command the respect of the people of the State. This question was calmly and freely discussed. I speak as a member of the convention, where I heard the debate. General Hampton was also a member; he was at my house as a guest. I was constantly where I heard the debate. General Hampton was also a member; he was at my house as a guest. I was constantly with him, and his views were expressed to me fully and freely. He entered into the canvass at great personal sacrifice, and would have been much gratified could he have conscientiously declined to enter upon the duties which the people demanded of him. He so stated to the convention and urged the nomination of the candidate who could effect most good for the cau in, and in either event promised his personal aid. The views of the National Democratic party were not intruded upon the convention, but were invited, and were regarded as of great weight. It was understood that the National Executive Committee regarded the nomination of Hampton as dangerous. This opinion met with carnest support from some of our best and ablest men, and certainly gave no offense to General Hampton. The final decision was that in the depressed condition of our people we could not afford to take any but the one man upon whom all hearts would unite and for whose election men, women and children would strive. The convention felt assured that by prudent policy the fears entertained by the Northern Democrats would be disappointed.—Hampton was thus nominated by the unanimous vote of the convention, and the balance of the State ticket was filled by men of either opinion, all division having ceased the moment the question by men of either opinion, all division having ceased the moment the question

having ceased the moment the question debated had been settled.

I cannot speak positively as to the statement "it was generally recogaized that the candidacy of Hampton would be distasteful to Governor Tilden, because the latter feared it would work mischief to the National Democracy." It certainly was stated that such was the view of some of the committee and working members, but my impression is that it was said Mr. Tilden's own view was in favor of General Hampton's nomination. favor of General Hampton's nomination.

The statements made in the letter with

The statements made in the letter with regard to Col. Coyle are exaggerations, but I pass them by. But the following I utterly and equivocally deny:

"Those who know General Hampton will not be surprised to learn that when he heard of this interference and opposition he was deeply angered, and was inclined to withdraw his name from the consideration of the convention. He

but, asking the convention to weigh the party expediency of his candidacy, he accepted their judgment and consented to the position to which the unanimous vote elected him.

which had never been disturbed, wrote to Mr. Tilden, and that "this letter received no answer." I know that General Hampton did write, and I read a very agreeable letter from Mr. Manton Marble, which contained an ample explanation from Mr. Tilden for his delay in relating to General Hampton and General Ha tion from Mr. Tilden for his delay in replying to General Hampton, and General M. C. Butler personally brought an answer from Mr. Tilden, with a repetition of apology for his brief delay. Certainly gentlemen exact no more than such civilty, and I know that so far as Mr. Tilden is concerned, none but the most agreeable words ever passed between himself and General Hampton.

I insert the next sentences in full, and deny them in toto:

deny them in toto:
"But this was not all. The Carolina "But this war not all. The Carolina Democrats were poor, and needed money for campaign purposes. The State Dem-ocratic Executive Committee wrote to Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, reciting their nece sities, and asking for some assistance. Mr. Hewitt replied that he had no money to give them, and said, in effect, they must take care of themselves. These successive rebuffs, taken in compaction with Tilden's secretion. nection with Tilden's opposition to Hampton's nomination naturally enough irritated the latter, and made the Democratic Presidential nominees anything but a favorite with him. Who can well

wonder at his feelings when these facts are remembered !"
I did, as Chairman of the State Committee, write to Mr. Hewitt, gave him the opinion that we could carry the State, and applied for assistance—provided that he concurred in our opinion, and would regard this to be a true disposition of means for the benefit of the national of means for the benefit of the hatolar party. His reply was entirely satisfactory. He deemed it better that his assist-ance should be rendered elsewhere. We accepted the answer, and went on upon our own resources. In fact, we pardoned our own resources. In fact, we pardoned persons much nearer home, who fancied, as Mr. Hewitt did, that our hopes transcended our prospects. His answer was not a rebuff. We made no appeal for charity but submitted charity, but submitted our demand solely charity, but submitted our demand solely upon its merits. The reply did not irritate General Hampton, who was, by day and by night, canvassing the State with an energy and a prudence that has never been excelled: nor did it in anywisd diminish his efforts, which were always brave and earnest in behalf of the National Democratic Presidential ticket. It is utterly untrue "that in the american is utterly untrue "that in the campaign himself to making votes for the State ticket, and let national politics and the candidacy of Governor Tilden severely alone." The evidence given to maintain his assertion is too puerile for notice.

"I am credibly informed that from the opening of the canvass at Anderson C.
H., to its close in the city of Columbis,
Hampton had scarcely a word to say on
the subject of national politics, and almost refused to recognize the candidacy
of Tilden. In his Darlington speech,
when he said he should vote for Tilden. when he said he should vote for Tilden, he also complimented Hayes, and said he accorded to the latter all the capacity and patriotic worth attributed to him by his most ardent supporters. Hampton invariably took the position that he stood on a platform higher than party, viz: the platform of honesty, reform, economy and good government—a platform on which whites and blacks, Radicals and Demografs, gould all stand." Democrats, could all stand."

ton's speeches were not advocacies of State candidates in person any more than national, nor were they arguments on petty politics. They were appeals to the people, as is truthfully stated in the above sentence, in behalf of honesty and reform. These words comprehended everything, and when he gained votes, he gained them for the whole ticket, State and National. The slight discrepancy of a few hundred votes in a vote of 183,000 between the State and National ticket is due to the fact that there are in the State a few hundred Republicans who are honest men, and free from the shackles which have held together the colored race. These men remained true to the National Republican party, but republised the State Democracy by their admiration for the honest fight which was being conducted before them. And in this General Hanapton did not deviate from the policy of either the National or State Democratic platforms.

I put in the next paragraph with regret for its length, but it is proper that its entire deformity should be made apparent:

"But this was not all. It will be re
lost to Tilden and the uational Democratory through the policy pursued by Gen. Hampton." The assertion is in the spirit of the whole piece, but with nore frank-ness. The opinion of the world propounces its absurdity. As an Instance, I enclose a sentence from a letter just received from a distinguished Northern Democrat, who did not know "the leaf of secret history of our campaign:

""All things considered, you made the best fight of any State in the Union, and the amazement to me is that you were able to make it at all against the military power, money and the ways of your adversaries."

There was no change of policy made by Hampton at this first speech, 2nd September, was identical in sentiment and principle with his last speech, 6th November, and not one jot nor tittle did he swerve from it through the entire cauyss. I only allude to this to show how consistently your correspondent to the stand with General Hampton the world in the mation of th

parent:
"But this was not all. It will be remembered that at one time it was reported that a proposition had been made by certain Republican leaders in South Carolina to support Hampton against Cham-berlain if the former would have the Til-den electoral ticket withdrawn. It was generally believed that General Hampton declined to consider such a proposition. This is not the fact. I am informed that he favored such a course when it was suggested, and that want of time, alone, suggested, and that want of time, alone, prevented it from being taken. Judges Mackey and Cooke, who saw that Hampton was dissatisfied with the way in which he had been treated, and the Republican Congressman Hoge, made overtures to him on this subject, promising that if the Tilden electoral ticket was withdrawn they would support the Dissacratic States. Tilden electoral ticket was withdrawn they would support the Democratic State ticket and insure its success. Mackey even went so far as to say that if these terms were accepted he could secure \$10,000 from the National Republican Executive Committee for the Hampton campaign. General Hampton was willing and anxious that such an arrangement should be made. At what is known as should be made. At what is known as the 'big meeting' in Abbeville this prop-sition was made to General McGowan, one of the candidates for elector from the one of the candidates for elector from the State at large on the Tilden ticket. General Toombs, of Georgia, is reported to have been present when this scheme was suggested, favored the withdrawal, and himself offered to give \$10,000 to the Hampton campaign fund. General McGowan declined to be a party to such a proceeding, but there is little doubt that the withdrawal would have been attempted if the step had not been proposed at such a late day. In order to accomplibit legally it would have been accessary to have a State convention of the Democratic party, and by the time such a convention had assembled and acted, it would have been too late for the action to have much effect upon the canvass. This alone prevented a Hayes and Hampton canvass, for Hampton's word was law, and Hampton favored the withdrawal."

will not be surprised to learn that when he heard of this interference and opposition he was deeply angered, and was inclined to withdraw his name from the consideration of the convention. He was finally overruled by his friends and consented to run for Governor."

General Hampton lad no such feeling; he was not "overruled by his friends;" but, asking the convention to weigh the party expediency of his candidacy, he accepted their judgment and consented to the position to which the unanimous vote elected him.

The next statement is, that General Hampton, to "restore the entente cordiale,"

Annual Manager Manager Manager Manager Mr. Chamberlain's nomination by the Radicals, Judges Cooke and Mackey called at the office of the Executive Committee in Columbia, (General Hampton was at Abbeville,) and declared their intention to be nearnest supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's nomination by the Radicals, Judges Cooke and Mackey called at the office of the Executive Committee in Columbia, (General Hampton was at Abbeville,) and declared their intention to be nearnest supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's nomination by the Radicals, Judges Cooke and Mackey called at the office of the Executive Committee in Columbia, (General Hampton was at Abbeville,) and declared their intention to be nearnest supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's nomination by the Radicals, Judges Cooke and Mackey called at the office of the Executive Committee in Columbia, (General Hampton was at Abbeville,) and declared their intention to be nearnest supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's nomination by the Radicals, Judges Cooke and Mackey called at the office of the Executive Committee in Columbia, (General Hampton was at Abbeville,) and declared their intention to the office of the Executive Committee in Columbia, (General Hampton was at Abbeville,) and declared their intention to the office of the Executive Committee in Columbia, (General Hampton was at Abbeville,) and declared their intention to the office of the Executive Committee in Columbia, (General Hampton was a ed as an embarrassment rather than a benefit to the party, (we had heard the same from other sources,) and could greatly benefit the State. Judge Mackey stated that the plan of the Radical leaders was to be passive for a time; allege that they were restrained from canvassing from fear of violence; meanwhile to excite riot and violence among the colored race, cause bleodshed, and then invoke military interference. He expressed his conviction that such was the State and national plan, and events have proved the exact correctness of his predictions Judg Cooke confirmed the views above stated, saying he knew of contemplated riot and bloodshedding from inversation with leading Republicans with whom he

The proposition was discussed by the committee, but no action taken, except the resolution that nothing should be done without consultation with the National Executive Committee. The next day Judge Cooke went to Abbeville, to appear on the stand as a speaker in behalf of our party. Col. Hoyt, of the Executive Committee, went to Abbeville with him, and there, as instructed by the committee, conferred with Gen. Hampton and some other conferred with Gen. ton and some other gentlemen. The reasons advanced were at first sight re-garded very strong, but no decision was arrived at, except that no such step should be taken except with the approval of Mr. Tilden, on the ground that our position was embarrassing the national party-the withdrawal then to be under a protest, stating the plot as laid down by Judges Mackey and Cooke, and amouncing that we withdraw to prevent the intervention of military force, which would rob us of the exercise of our constitutional rights.
General Hampton w to to Mr. Tilden
through Mr. Manton Arble. I wrote to
Mr. Hewitt. Before their answers had been received, Gen. Hampton had, on reflection, come to the conclusion that the proposition was not vise or proper. The committee had come to the same conclusion. The responses from Mr. Tilden and the National Executive Committee concurred with our views. We were assured that we were not embarrassing but aiding the national cause, and the proposition was thus finally settled and never again thought of until brought up by your correspondent. The prepos-terous idea of its defeat by lack of time terous idea of its defeat by lack of time is utterly without foundation. The Exceutive Committee regarded itself as fully possessed of the power, and would at once, had they deemed it proper, have announced that the electors were withdrawn from the ticket. No difficulty of such kind was ever contemplated. The following sentences, it is apparent them, are entirely erroneous:

"Though this scheme failed, the spirit which inspired it survived and made itself felt in the campaign and at the election. It is not too much to say that the State was lost to Tilden and the nathe State was lost to Tilden and the national Democracy through the policy pursued by General Harmton. These two Republican Judan Tooke and Mackey—canvassed the Lee with Hampton from the time of the Abbeville meeting until the close of the campaign, and everywhere spoke, from the platform occupied by the Democratte candidates, in advocacy of the election of Hayes and Wheeler and Hampton. candidates, in advocacy of the election of Hayes and Wheeler and Hampton Tilden and Hendricks seemed entirely forgotten, and the whole Egit was made against Chamberlain. With this change there was also a change in the factics

out the campaign.

It was a matter of regret that Judges Mackey and Cooke could not go through the entire canvass. I only allude to this to show how consistently your correspondent errs. I think Judge Mackey appeared on the stand with General Hampton twice only; Judge Cooke oftener. The latter soon came out for Tilden and yoted for him.

The latter soon came out for Tilden and voted for him.

The policy pursued by General Hampton was the perfection of the wishes of the State Democratic Convention and the plans of the Executive Committe. It was sustained by all persons, whatever may have been their position on the only question that ever made division in the convention. And in all the counties in the State the Hampton policy, the Executive Committee policy, the straightout policy, up to the last moment, was rigidly observed and executed.

We carried the State by briging out the fall white vote and by winning over 15,000 to 17,000 colored voters. Had it not been for military interference and the destruction of State government, we would lave gained 30,000 colored votes. As it was, the main body of the colored votes we did obtain is due not solely to the wisdom of the plan and policy laid down, but principally to the superb and never-failing power and sagacity with which General Hampton put the theory into execution.

September 29. 1876.

It is agreed here that your friend's persistence and his present efforts and plans are wise and advantageous.

MANTON MARBLE,

Reply by letter September 29.

The letter was received, as I state in my communication, but was burned when the Hampton dwelling was destroyed by fire after the election. Please publish this as an appendix to my letter.

into execution.

The whole people in South Carolina spurn with contempt the following declarations made by this so-called "Til-

den Democrat:"
"Though the straightouts brough "Though the straightouts brought about his nomination in the face of a tremendous opposition from within the Democratic party, and though their courage and skill had so much to do with redeeming the State, they claim to have been practically ignored by Gen. Hampton when he selected the State Executive Committee. Three of his avowed opponents were placed on this committee."

A large majority of the voters of the State were straightout before, no leaders built up this policy. It is worse than folly to charge General Hampton with "ignoring" anybody. His nomination was not a debt he owed to anybody. This acceptance was his tribute to the State, and is a debt the party owes to him. The contest was not over the man, but was an agreement over the policy of the movement. He did not select the State Executive Committee. It was elected by the whole mander of the nominees on the State ticket, in conjunction with the President of the Convention and of the State ticket, in conjunction with the President of the Convention, and of the seven five were carnest advocates of his policy beforehand, (though the vote of one, Major Fraser, had been fixed by his constituents,) and all were his friends and earnest supporters. Your correspondent winds up his category of misstatements, perversions and errors by this summary:

summary: mistakes made in this campaign—the desertion of Tilden and the surrender to Cooke and Mackey—the majority for the State and National ticket would have been too large to admit of investigation or question."

There may have been mistakes; but

that there was any "desertion of Tilden," &c., by General Hampton, the State Executive Committee, or any part or parce of our party in South Carolina, I solemn ly deny, and if any person avers it, I pronounce it to be utterly and willfully falso. There never was a fairer, harder contest for the national party than we conducted in this State; nor ever one conducted in this State; nor ever one with less encouragement or greater peril. Alone, our victory would have been a plaything; but together with the National Democracy we bore the brunt of the force of the administrations—State and National—canvassea under the watchful eyes of the professional detectives who were backed by bristling bayonets, voted over the bayonet point, won from the enemy 15,000 to 17,000 votes, and carried the State for Tilden, as well as for Hampton, and have only been defeated by the frauds committed at the polls in the returns and by the canvassers. We stand upon our record, and defy the attacks of our bitterest enemies. May we be preserved from any more such we be preserved from any more such criticism from our friends.

Pardon me when I say that your views with regard to General Hampton's letter to Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes is a mistake, and rests not upon the letter, but upon vague apprehensions. If there has been a champion for Tilden it has been Hampton, and some expresses more appreciation of it than Mr. Tilden.

General Hampton is now Governor. General Hampton is now Governor, and is in charge of the interestr of this State. The United States is divided between two great parties—in bitter an ag-onism to each other—and the condition of affairs in this State is one of the grave issues which is between them. The Gov-ernor simply inclosed his inaugural to

senting to them a truthful report of the matters of such grave import. Judge Mackey was going to see Gov. Hayes, as I know personally, and asked Governor Hampton to allow him to carry the letter. His request was granted, and nothing more. Governor Hampton has repeatedly and publicly repudiated the charge that Judge Mackey was in anywise his ambassador, representative, emissary or agent in any particular. Judge Mackey has likewise disclaimed that he in any respect represented Governor Hampton. He was merely the volunteer carrier of a

letter which would have otherwise gone For the better understanding of my communication and the spirit in which it is written. I would state that I was from the first to the last one of the warmest (those opposed to that course might say of the most extreme) advocates of what is known in our State as the straightent policy. straightout policy.

I have the honor to be, very respect fully, A. C. HASKEIL, Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com. Columbia, S. C., Jan. 15.

I have just received from Manton Marble the letter written to him by General Hampton the day after the conference held in Abbeville, and I send you all of it bearing on the action of General Hampton:

there was also a change in the factics employed."

"Walhalla, September 19, 1676.

"My Dear Sir—There are some matters pertaining to the contest in this State upon which it is very important that the

yiews of Mr. Tilden and his special friends should be known to us. I hope that you will communicate with me and speak with the same frankness I shall use with you. Our Executive Committee seems to apprehend that our friends at the North are embarrassed by our alliance with them. with them. Of course this apprehension places our party here in an awkward position. If these apprehensions are well-founded, how can we best relieve our friends at the North of their embarrass-Union, and the amazement to me is that you were able to make it at all against the military power, money and the ways of your adversaries."

There was no change of policy made by Hampton at this time. His first speech, 2nd September, was identical in sentiment and principle with his last speech, 6th November, and not one jot nor tittle did he swerve from it throughout the campaign.

In was forced, by irresistible public opinion, to accept the nomination for Governor. I have made the canvass thoroughly conservative, and it has been a perfect success so far. With ald from shread the

to accept the nomination for Governor. I have made the canvass thoroughly conservative, and it has been a perfect success so far. With aid from sbroad the State can be carried for Tilden. There is no doubt of its being carried for our State ticket, for our opponents would gladly agree to let us elect our men if we withdraw from the Presidential contest. Of course we a most auxious to aid in the general election, but you can understand our solicitude to find out how we can best do this. If our alliance is a load, we will unload. If our friends de-

Reply by letter September 29.

The letter was received, as I state in my communication, but was burned when the Hampton dwelling was destroyed by fire after the election. Please publish this as an appendix to my letter.

A. C. HASKELL.

Letter from General McGowan. ABBEVILLE, S. C., Jan. 16, 1877.

Editors Chronicle and Sentinel:
A friend has this morning brought to

A friend has this morning brought to my attention a communication in your paper of the 10th instant, over the signature of "A Tilden Democrat," upon the subject of the late cauvaso in South Carolina. Our court is now in session, and I have little time at my command; but as reference is made to me by name, it seems proper that I should make a short statement. I shall not, in this hurried way, attempt to do more than refer to the matter which concerns myself. Other gentlemen can speak for themselves.

I was one of the electors at large for

gentlemen can speak for themselves.

I was one of the electors at large for the State of South Carolina on the Democratic ticket, and as such, in association with other electors, had in charge specially the interests of Tilden and Herdricks. It was not only my duty to support their election and promote it in every honorable way, but I did it con amore. Having a strong opinion of the great-importance of their elections supported them earnestly as a matter of principle and patriotism. The design of your correspondent seems to be—at least it will be the effect of his communication—to make it appear that South least it will be the effect of his communication—to make it appear that South Carolina, under the leadership of General Hampton as a candidate for Governor, gave to Tilden and Hendricks a lukewarm support in the late election.—warm support in the late election.—to more mortifying, because it is be told that the State gave a lukewarm support to Mr. Tilden, and was lost to the national Democracy by the bad "policy" of one who was not an elector, but a candidate for Governor.

Yours, respectfully,

gave to Tilden and Hendricks a luke-warm support in the late election.— Among other things he says:

"Though the scheme (i. c. to withdraw the electoral ticket) failed, the spirit which inspired it survived, and made itself felt in the campaign and at the election. It is not too much to say that the State was lost to Tilden and the na-tional Democracy through the relievathe State was lost to Tilden and the national Democracy through the policy pursued by General Hampton. * * * Tilden and Hendricks seemed entirely forgotten, and the whole fight was made against Chamberlain." This seems to reflect upon, or at least to ignore attogether, the electors.

General Hampton, with the other gentlemen on the State ticket, and the electors can available the State ticket, and the electors.

ors, canvassed the State together, and spoke at the same appointments made by the State Executive Committee. I by the State Executive Committee. I heard, and believe it is true, that a proposition was made during the canvaes by certain Republican leaders in the State to support Hampton against Chamberlain if the former would have the Democratic electoral ticket withdrawn. Such a proposition, however, I had not heard of until in our progress we had reached Abbeville, where Judge Cooke, believed to be one of the Republican leaders referred to made his first speech for Hampton. At that place the matter was brought to our attention and was talked about, but the proposition was not entertained for one moment.

On that occasion a good deal was said

On that occasion a good deal was said in a free conversation about the impor-tance and prospects of our success both in the State and in the Federal elections. in the State and in the Federal elections. With a colored majority of nearly 30,000 in the State, it was well known that the contest would be a desperate one. The administration of the State government had been so infamous, and touched the people so closely, and affected them so disastratively, that reform in the State seemed to be considered paramount in importance. The appearances all indicated that the leaders of the national Damocratic party had little or no hope from our State, and that we would have to fight it out by ourselves. It was suggested that possibly they might consider the active campaign which we were obliged to make in this State as calculated to damage them in other States. Yet, ip the absence of information on that subject, it was concluded that he struggle for the State government was

Yet, in the absence of information on that subject, it was concluded that the struggle for the State government was not inconsistent with an effort to aid in the larger struggle to redeem the general government; and that nothing should induce even the consideration of the proposed withdrawal, unless the Executive Committee of the national Democratic party should request it.

The effort to redeem the State would dou't less hive been made if no Presidential election had been penuing; but it was not "an off year," and as there was an election for Fresident, it was not many the proposition of the state government with think, that the most certain gen effective way to correct the evils of the State government is to secure the strumph of the national Democratic party and a change of rulers at Washington; that the most certain gen effective way to correct the evils of the State government is to secure the strumph of the national Democratic party and a change of rulers at Washington; that the national defection of the State government cannot be complete without that trimmph, and other good reasons the proposition to change the programme at the instance of the Republican leaders was not entertained. On the conterpy, we adhead to make common causes and fa be sogether against corruption and for reference the strumph and that sonsequent change, for these and the Republican leaders was not entertained. On the conterpy, we adhead to make common causes and fa be sogether against corruption and for reference the strumph and there good reasons the proposition to complete without the immany and that consequent change, for these and the Republican leaders was not entertained. On the conterpy, we adhead to refer the war was very wealthy, at a large family to mourn his loss.

The first of the case of the state government cannot be complete without heat strumph and there good reasons, the proposition to complete without heat strumph and the Republican leaders re
The strumphy that the best period to the complete without heat the st

ferred to did not renew their proposition. Judge Cooke soon after abandoned Hayes, and both he and Judge Mackey, as I am informed, voted not only for Hampton, but also for Tilden.

but also for Tilden.

The campaign went on as before. General Hampton being a candidate for Governor, confined himself in his speeches chiefly to State politics. I believe he considered the election of the State licket as more important to the State than the election of the national ticket, but I know he desired the election of both. The consultation at Abbeville, which was not generally known, had no effect whatever in chilling the enthusiasm for Tilden and Hendricks. The electors for Tilden and Hendricks. The electors continued to speak at the appointments made for Hampton and the State ticket, and carried on the fight for Tilden and Hendricks with all the power and vigor they possessed up to the very day of the election. Indeed, they did not cease their efforts then, but believing they had carried the State fairly, they cast the electoral vote for Tilden and Hendricks and sent it to Washington. In order if electoral vote for Tilden and Hendricks and sent it to Washington. In order, if possible, to reap the fruits of their labors, they have continued the struggle up to the present hour. They polled 91,000 votes for Tilden, of which 12,000 or 13,000 were cast by colored men; and in doing so they performed what friends as well as opponents considered an impossibility. Contrary to the expectations of all, they carried the State, or came within a few votes of doing so. It is not believed that the people of any State in the Union were more enthusiastic, worked harder or more willingly made sacrifices for Mr. Tilden than the white people of South Carolina. In proof of this, reference is made to the following indisputable statements:

ence is made to the following indisputable statements:

1st. The white people of this State were "solid for Tilden." It is not believed that 200 native whites, excluding officeholders, voted against him.

2d. Many of the colored people voted for Tilden. In different parts of the State "Tilden Colored Clubs," with red shirts, banners and badges were common.

3d. With a large colored majority, the

3d. With a large colored majority, the contest on our part was considered by our opponents as foolhardy. Yet so gallant was the fight that it is now admitted by all that we came within a few votes of carrying—if we did not actually carry—the State for Tilden.

4th. Some Republicans, mostly negroes, voted for Hampton and Hayes, but not a large number. Except in rare instances, the vote was—Tilden for President; Hampton for Governor. In the whole State the vote for Tilden was not two thousand less than that for Hampton!

5th. In the white belt, consisting of the upper counties, the vote for Tilden was identical with that of Hampton.

was identical with that of Hampton. They ran pari passu, and in some counties Tilden led by a few votea.

Even under the "peace and prosperity" policy, all the white people voted for Tilden and Hendricks, and it is most confidently believed that the large colored vote pelled for them was secured alone by that wise and just policy which was strictly in accordance with Mr. Tilden's letter of acceptance.

letter of acceptance.
We think these facts prove the sincer-We think these facts prove the sincerity, good faith and activity of the Democratic electors for the State of South Carolina in the late canvass, and that Tilden and Hendricks were not "deserted."

Under these circumstances it is mortifying to fail, if that be the result; it is more mortifying to fail by a mere handful of votes—less than 500; but is still more mortifying, because it is unjurf, to be told that the State gave a lukewarm support to Mr. Tilden, and was lost to

Yours, respectfully, S. McGowan,

Chemistry of the Fattening Process. A lean cow or ox is in a very different condition, chemically considered, from fat animals of the same kind. In the first place the poor animal consists of about two-thirds water, the fat one of only half, that is, in total weight. A fat animal is in a dry condition, a poor animal is like some of our bog meadows very wet. When the fattening process begins, water commences to discount of the commences to discount our commences. very wet. When the fattening process begins, water commences to disappear, and fat or suct takes its place; and the increase in bulk during the process is largely of adipose matter. It is a curious circumstance that, during fattening, the proteids, or nitrogeneous compounds, increase only about seven per cent., and the bone material, or inorganic substance only one and a half per cont.

The cost to a farmer of fattening an ox is much greater at the close of the process than at the commencement; that is, increase in bulk or dry weight at that period is much more costly. If it costs three cents a pound for bulk for the first month after a poor animal is put in the fattening stall, it will cost five cents the last month. If, then, a farmer consults his money interest, he will not carry the increase in fat beyond a certain point, provided he can turn his partially fatted animals to fair advantage. Farmers have, perhaps, learned this from experience and observation, and hence comparatively lean beef abounds in one markets. While this is of advantage to the farmer, it is very disadvantageous to consumers of the beef, for the fiesh of a fat animal in every case is much richer in The cost to a farmer of fattening an ox sumers of the beef, for the flesh of a fat animal in every case is much richer in fixed, nourishing material than that of the lean, and it is never good economy to purchase lean beef. It is better to purchase the poreset parts of a fat animal than the best of a lean one. The best piece of a at ox (the loin) contains from twenty, at the state of the lean one. twenty-oze to twenty-eight per cent more fixed material than the corresponding piece in a lean one, and curiously enough the worst piece in the lean usimal (the neck,) is the riches in neurishing material. The fixeh of the rech. The flesh of the neck improves very little in fattening, hence, economy considered, it is the best person to pur-